THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1211.] SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 12 *dolls.*		$80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st *day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,038 *Tickets at* 12 *dollars,*		59,380.
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Sauders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

TICKETS

May be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond; Robert Birchett, and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg, Thomas Newton, Dr. Barrand, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnson, Staunton; and in all the towns in Virginia, and in many places in the country.

Mill and *Distillery* to be leased,

SITUATE on Slate River, Buckingham county, with or without the Dwelling-House and Farm, as may be agreed on; a pair of *French Burr* and a pair of *Cologne* Mill Stones is now running, and another pair of *Burr* Stones can be affixed to advantage, there being sufficiency of water, and a plentiful neighborhood for wheat. The quality of the flour manufactured at this Mill is in high reputation. The Distillery consists of two *Stills* and a *Heater*, so planned that business can be carried on at all seasons. This would be an excellent stannd for a *Country Store*; an act of assembly having passed for clearing Slate River up to the Mill, from its junction with James's River; and a petition is now on foot for a *Tobacco Inspection* at the *Mill*; the distance from Buckingham courthouse being 4 miles, from Warren and Warminster 14, and from New-Canton 20. A partner, with a capital sufficient to lay in a stock of wheat, &c. if more agreeable, would be accepted, on equitable terms.

The proprietor, and *subscriber*, being under the necessity of going to *Kentucky* in a *few weeks*, would execute, on commission, orders for gentlemen who may have occasion to pay taxes, enquire into titles, or dispose of lands—and for his fidelity and capacity, gentlemen who may incline to employ him, are referred to Robert Gamble of Richmond, or Wm. Plume, esq. of Norfolk.

The buildings are all insured in the Mutual Insurance Office of Virginia.

Smyth Tandy.

Buckingham county, April 26, 1804. 1aw3w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 10th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Thomas Wilson, and James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

Christopher McConnico and Jerard McConnico, *Defendants.*

THE defendant Christopher McConnico, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in the city of Richmond, 30th September, 1803.

Between

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, Plaintiffs.

And

George Crymes and James Smith, Defendants.

THIS cause, in which the bill is taken for confessed against the defendant, James Smith, upon whom an attachment for his contempt in not answering, hath been returned executed, came on, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, to be heard on the bills, answer of the other defendant and an exhibit, and was argued by counsel, on consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge and decree, that unless the defendants do on or before the 30th day of March next, pay unto the plaintiffs two hundred and sixty nine pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence of current money of Virginia, with interest thereapon at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, until payment, and the costs expended by the plaintiffs in prosecuting this suit, the defendants and their heirs and all persons claiming under George Crymes, deceased, be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of all equity and right to redeem the tract of land and the Negro slaves, and the increase of the female, mentioned in an indenture, the exhibit aforesaid, bearing date the ninth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy two, between George Crymes of the one part, and Buchanans, Hastie and Company, merchants in Glasgow, of the other part; and in case of default in the payment of the said principal money, interest and costs, at the time aforesaid, that Francis Eppes, Peter Eppes, William Cowan and George Craghead, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Petersburg, do expose to public sale, by auction, for ready money, the land and slaves with the increase of the female, in the said indenture mentioned—and out of the proceeds of sale, pay unto the plaintiffs their said debt, interest and costs, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the expences attending the sale, pay to the defendants, and make report thereof to the court; but liberty is reserved to the defendants to shew cause against this decree in the term next after service thereof.

Plaintiff's costs, clk and sh'ff's fees and tax, $ 21 16

A Copy—Teste,

P. Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 27th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

George Crymes and James Smith, *Defendants.*

ON the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel the court adjudgeth, and so directeth, that publication of the decree pronounced in this cause the thirtieth day of September last, for eight weeks successively in one of the Richmond newspapers, be considered as the service of the said decree, as to the defendant George Crymes.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 18th day of March, 1804,

Taliaferro and Patteson, Compl'ts. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. }

On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

Sports of the Pit.

THE Equestrian Circus at the Hay-Market Garden will be opened for the SPORTS OF THE PIT on Whitsun Monday and Tuesday: On the latter day, a BATTLE royal will be fought of 5 Dollars each subscriber. Subscription to be kept open to the day, and a number of BYE BATTLES on each day, for which purpose a number of Fowls are collecting, to furnish such as have none of their own. The bearer of a Fowl to fight, enters gratis at the gate.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

WHEREAS the extraordinary losses by Fire, which have taken place, particularly the late Fire at Norfolk, which is believed to have been more extensive and injurious than any one which has ever happened in America, and by the payment of which, and to comply with the acts of Incorporation of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State Virginia, it becomes necessary and expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the said society, to replenish the Funds, and that a repartition among the whole of the persons insured, previous to the twenty third day of February last, shall be made.—That the Members of the said Society should pay their Quotas agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly, and the Constitution, Rules and Regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each Individual whose property is insured as aforesaid, is hereby NOTIFIED and REQUIRED TO PAY each his respective QUOTA—that is, the sum of one hundred dollars on every hundred dollars of his premium and tax on his respective buildings, and in that ratio—or in other words, a full Quota; to wit; the sum as expressed in each policy; which payment is to be made to the Cashier General of the said society (Mr. William West) at Richmond, on or before the first day of August next,

The payment hereby required, when made, will reinstate the Funds again, according to the intention of the said acts and the principles of the institution; and it is no small consolation to say with truth that the society will thereby be enabled to meet any future accident as fully as if no loss had ever been sustained by it.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the necessity of payment being made pointedly to the day. Prudence, justice and humanity, all calling loud for punctuality, particularly, when it is recollected that the act of incorporation has the following clause—"Whensoever any person or persons shall neglect to pay such quotas, the assurance to him made, shall cease and discontinue from the day on which they become due, until paid."——In addition to which, compulsory means, may also be resorted to, which will be expensive to the insurers, and painful to the direction.

It is worthy the attention of all interested to recollect, that as the exact amount of every person's Quota, is stated in his policy, he can be at no loss to understand precisely the sum now called for by the present requisition.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE, President M. A. S.

Richmond, General Office of Assurance, April 23d, 1804.

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Supervisor's Office, April 20, 1804.

Notice is hereby given, that the

transcripts required to be obtained by the subjoined act of Congress, are already in this office, open to the the inspection of all concerned; and will remain so in whatever hands the office shall be transferred to. This occasion is embraced to remind those whose lands may have been liable to be sold for non-payment of the direct tax, that the sales in this state, were carried into effect, generally, within the month of December, 1802—consequently the time of redemption will expire within December next.

E. CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the district of Virginia.

AN ACT,

Further to amend the act entituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax, under whose direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been sold for non payment of such tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of such lands shall not have expired before the passing of this act, to transmit within three months after the passing of this act, correct transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots, which have been sold either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax before the passing of this act, to the supervisor or to the officers to whom the duties of supervisor may have been transferred, or in case there be no such person, to the marshal of the district within which such lands may lie; and the said collectors shall likewise transmit to the same officer, within three months after the completion of any sale made subsequent to the passing of this act, similar transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of lands or lots which shall, after the passing of this act, be sold either in whole or in part, for non payment of the said tax, which several transcripts shall, in every case, specify the tract or lot sold, in whole or in part, the quantity of land which has been sold—the time when sold—the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was sold, and the amount paid by, and the name of the purchaser; and shall also designate all those tracts or lots which shall have been redeemed by the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the provisions for that purpose heretofore enacted; and it shall also be the duty of the said collectors to pay over, within the time aforesaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned transcripts may have been transmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots sold for non payment of the tax, and subsequent to such sale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for such proprietor, which shall not at the time of transmitting the said transcripts, have been repaid by such collector to the purchaser of such lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any collector shall fail to transmit the transcripts required by the first section of this act within the time aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, of the district within which the collection district of such collector may be, to prepare within six months after the passing of this act, from the lists of such other documents as may be in his possession, a similar transcript of the list of lands which such collector had by virtue of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authorised to sell for non payment of the said tax; which list shall likewise specify in every case, the tract or lot described in the original assessment, and the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was liable to be sold and any supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, to exhibit the before mentioned transcripts, whether transmitted by the collector, or prepared by themselves; and also, to keep open the original assessment lists, and whenever required within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands or lots thus sold, to any person wishing to ascertain whether any tract of land, or lot, has been sold for non-payment of the tax, to receive, within the same period, from any person tendering the same, the amount of the tax, charges and costs for which any such tract of land or lot, has been sold, with the interest which shall have accrued on the same as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the same; which payment, by whomsoever made made, shall always be considered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietor: and to pay over, at any time, within the same period, when applied for, the monies and interest received from, or for any original proprietors, who shall have availed themselves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the person who may have purchased the tract of land or lot, so redeemed, when the same was sold for non-payment of the tax, or to the representative of such person.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said supervisor, person acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, to file, at the end of two years after the completion of the sales of lands sold within their district, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the district court within whose district such lands may lie, correct transcripts, similar to those prescribed by the first section of this act, of the lands or lots sold in whole or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which shall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the said two years; and also to pay into the clerk's office of said court, for the use of the purchaser, or his representatives, any monies remaining in their hands which shall have been paid by such original proprietors, as shall have availed themselves of the right of redemption: And it shall also be the duty of the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshal, as the case may be, when any collectors shall have failed to transmit to them, or any of them, the transcripts of the lists of lands sold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the first section of this act, to file with the clerk of the said district court the receipts given by such collector, either for the purchase money of lands or lots, thus sold, to the purchasers or for the redemption of the same, to original proprietors, which shall have been delivered by the purchasers, or original proprietors, as the case may be, of lands, or lots, thus sold, to the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, in the manner, and within the time prescribed by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the several marshals for the time being, of the said district courts, shall alone have the authority in all cases where the time limited by law, for the redemption of land sold, shall not have expired before the passing of this act, and are hereby authorised and required, to execute deeds for so much of the said land and lots as shall have been sold to satisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and costs due thereon, and which shall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor, within the time limited by law to the purchasers of such lands or lots, or their legal representatives: Provided however, and it is further enacted, That no such deed shall be executed, except for lands or lots contained in the transcripts filed with the clerk of the proper district court, in conformity with the preceding section, or unless the purchaser of any tract of land or lot, sold for non-payment of the tax, shall have filed within three months after the passing of this act, or within three months after such sale, with the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, a receipt from the collector for the purchase money, dated within thirty days subsequent to such sale, and specifying distinctly the original description of the land assessed and the quantity sold: And provided also, That no such deed shall in any case, be executed for any land purchased by or for a collector of the direct tax, and not contained in the transcript files with the clerk of the district court: nor for any land, although not returned as redeemed by the collector, which shall appear by a certificate, or a receipt of the said collector filed with the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, before the completion of two years after the sale of such land, and filed by such officer with the clerk of the court, in conformity with the preceding section, to have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor by payment of the tax, charges, costs and interest to the said collector previous to the time limited by the first section of this act, for the transmission of transcripts by the collectors of the direct tax.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That where any lot or tract of land shall have been sold before the passing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger sum than the amount of such tax, with the legal charges and costs, the collector of the said tax shall be accountable to the purchaser for the excess of money paid by such purchaser beyond the amount of such tax, charges and costs: And deeds shall be executed in favor of such purchasers, only for so much of the land as shall bear the same ratio to the whole quantity of land sold, as the amount of the tax, charges and costs bear to the sum for which the land was sold: And whenever a deed shall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not described previous to the sale, such part shall be laid off at the expence of the purchaser, under the direction of the district court, and in conformity with the instructions given to the collector, by the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, respecting the sales of lands, sold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any collector of the said tax, to sell more of any lot or tract of land, than will pay the amount of such tax, with the legal charge and costs.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That for the services prescribed by this act, the following fees shall be allowed and paid by the party respectively, that is to say;

To every supervisor for examining the transcripts of land sold, twenty-five cents; for receiving payment of the tax, charges and costs for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been sold in whole, or in part, fifty cents; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector or deposited by the purchaser, or original proprietor, 25 cents:

To the marshal of the court, one dollar for preparing and executing a deed.

NATH'L. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

March 31, 1804.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1804.

To the Honorable the LEGISLATURE of the COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA.

The Memorial of sundry Merchants, Traders, Masters and Owners of vessels, and others, humbly and respectfully

SHEWETH:

That the legislature of this commonwealth at the last session thereof, passed a law with the following title:

AN ACT FOR IMPROVING THE NAVIGATION OF JAMES RIVER.

Your memorialists have heard, that it was generally believed, and held out, while this project was going on, that the sole design of the law was to establish a company for the purpose of improving the navigation of James River, as it is expressed by the title of the act, upon equitable and just principles, and that compensation should be made by reasonable toll upon such vessels as might be benefited thereby.—In consideration whereof, no objections or difficulties were thrown in the way.—And the law passed in the form, which your memorialists believe would not have obtained the approbation of the legislature if the whole truth had been fairly represented to, and understood by, them.

The law contains the following words:

"In consideration of the expences which may be incurred by the said company, in deepening the bed of "the said river, and keeping the same open, the members of the said company, their heirs and assigns, shall "be entitled to the tolls herein after mentioned for ever, "as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares; and the same shall be deemed real estate, "and be for ever exempt from the payment of any tax "or imposition whatever. It shall be lawful for the said "company to demand and receive, at the place called "Warwick, on James River, or at such other place as "the President and Directors shall appoint, tolls from "vessels drawing five feet water and upwards, for their "passage by or through the said places, at the rate of six "cents per ton; which tolls are rated in money, and "may be discharged in gold or silver coin, at current value. The tolls herein before mentioned, shall be paid "on condition only that the said river shall, in any season, admit vessels drawing thirteen feet water, from "Warwick to Rocketts Landing; and from Rocketts "Landing to the said Rock Landing, a little below Col. "Mayo's Bridge, vessels six and a half feet water. And "in case the said company shall not begin the work "within two years, and not complete the same in seven "years after passing of this act, the said company shall "not be entitled to any benefit or privilege under this "act."

It appears by the extract just quoted, to which your memorialists beg leave to refer, that the company have a right, according to the law, to demand a toll of six cents per ton upon all vessels which draw five feet of water and upwards, before they can be allowed to come to *Rocketts Landing*, and the same for returning; whereas it is well known that vessels which draw twelve feet water, have heretofore been able to come to Rocketts Landing, and may continue to do so without the assistance of the contemplated improvements; therefore, all vessels which draw twelve feet of water and less, down to five, will, according to law, be compelled to pay a high toll without deriving any equivalent benefit, thereby enriching, by public loss, a few monopolizers, who subscribed for the shares, which your memorialists consider will be extremely burthensome, unjust and oppressive.

According to the law as it has been enacted, a coasting vessel of one hundred tons, which may probably make eight trips per year, to and from some other place or places, will be compelled to pay ninety-six dollars—when the same vessel will be obliged to pay no more than six dollars to the United States, and when also no adequate advantage will be derived by any thing which the company may or can do for the benefit of such vessels.

It is true that the channel of James River may be made something deeper and wider than it is now. The law requires the channel to be deepened so little, that the contemplated improvement will not exceed one foot or thereabouts. Your memorialists readily acknowledge, that there would be no impropriety in exacting from such vessels as may be benefited by the improvement, an adequate compensation for the benefits which they may derive; but as the law now stands, all vessels being compelled to pay according to their tonnage, without regard to their draft of water, the company will become rich at the expence of those who cannot obtain adequate compensation. And it is now said by some skilful pilots, that vessels which draw thirteen feet water, by following the channel, may come to Rocketts Landing; but without descending to this nicety, it is well known, that the contemplated improvement may not exceed one foot; nor is there any thing to compel the company to widen the channel to any extent, greater than may be sufficient barely to admit the passage of a single vessel. An error so manifest and great, could not have been contemplated by the legislature.

It is also true, that considerable advantages may be gained by improving the navigation from Rocketts to the Rock Landing, which is contemplated by the law. This, at the best, after it is improved to the extent of the law, can only be used by small craft. It therefore seems to your memorialists, that the law ought to apply only to such small vessels as may come to the Rock Landing, and that reasonable discriminations should be made by those vessels which may come to Rocketts, and those which may come to the Rock Landing.

Your memorialists have been always led to believe, that the free use of the river was a natural right, and although it is good policy to encourage and make compensation for necessary improvements, by reasonable tolls; yet they humbly conceive that no toll should be imposed upon those, whose business can be carried on as well without alterations or improvement, of any sort, and that the tolls should be demanded only from those, who will obtain benefits.

Your memorialists admit, that some small and reasonable compensation ought to be made, even by those vessels which can navigate the river without any improvement; but surely there ought to be a very material difference between such vessels, which can navigate the river in its present state, and such as without further improvements, are unable to come to Rocketts. The law as it now is, does not make the smallest distinction.

Your memorialists being persuaded that the facts which are herein stated, were not represented to the last legislature, and that therefore, the law passed, in its present unjust and oppressive form, humbly pray, that the same may be either repealed, or so amended as to give full and adequate relief in the premises, and your memorialists humbly pray, &c.

FROM THE PICTURE OF LONDON, FOR 1803.

The Porter Brewery.—The wholesome and excellent beverage of Porter, obtained its name about the year 1730, from the following circumstances, which not having yet been printed, we think them proper to record in this work. Prior to the above mentioned period, the malt liquors in general use, were *ale, beer* and *two-penny*, and it was customary for the drinkers of malt liquors, to call for a pint or tankard of *half and half*, i. e. a half of ale & half of beer, a half of ale and half of two-penny, or a half of beer and half of two-penny. In the course of time it also became the practice to call for a pint or tankard of *three threads*, meaning a third of ale, beer, and two-penny; and thus the publican had the trouble to go to three casks, and turn three cocks for a pint of liquor. To avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer of the name of Harwood, conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavors of ale, beer, and two-penny. He did so, and succeeded, calling it *entire*, or *entire-ale*, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask by-turn; and as it was a very hearty, nourishing liquor, it was very suitable for porters and other working people—Hence it obtained its name of *porter*.

Messrs. Whitbread & Co.'s brewery, in Chiswell-street, near Moorfields, is the greatest in London. The commodity produced in it is also esteemed to be of the best quality of any brewed in the metropolis. The quantity of porter brewed in the year in this house, has, when malt and hops were at a moderate price, been about 200,000 barrels.

There is one stone cistern that contains 2600 barrels, and there are 49 large oak vats, some of which contain 4000 barrels. One is 27 feet in height, and 22 feet in diameter, surrounded with iron hoops at every four or five inches difference, and towards the bottom covered with hoops. There are three boilers, each of which holds about 500 barrels.

One of Mr. Watt's fire engines works the machinery. It pumps the water, wort, and beer, grinds the malt, stirs the mush tubs constantly when wanted, and raises the casks out of the cellars. It is able to do the work of 70 horses, though it is of a small size, being only a 24 inch cylinder, and does not make more noise than a spinning wheel.

One of the most curious parts of the machinery, is a screw on the principle of ARCHIMEDES, which turns round in a fixed case, and literally screws the malt that is ground by the mill, and conveys it to the top of the building, as the mill happens to be situated rather too low.

In the upper part of the building are cooling cisterns, that would cover above five acres of land, only six inches deep, but made quite right, and kept very clean. The porter cools in these generally in about six hours.

Great improvements are daily making, and particularly in the boilers, two of which are covered so as to collect the steam, and use it instead of cold water, which saves a great deal of fuel.

The barrels, or casks of ordinary dimensions, are in number about 20,000; 200 workmen are employed, and eighty horses of a very large size. One was lately killed, being diseased, whose four shoes weighed 24lbs. and probably one of the largest of his species.

In the course of the operations, the beer is forced by a pump, in pipes under the street, to a large building on the other side, to be put in casks.

In the mash tuns, which are about twenty feet deep, there is a machine to stir up the malt, that constantly turns round, and is very ingeniously managed, by means of a screw, as to rise and fall alternately so as to move at the top, the middle and the bottom.

Whether the great size, or ingenuity of contrivance, is considered, this brewery is one of the greatest curiosities that is to be seen any where, and certainly little less than half a million sterling is employed in machinery, buildings and materials.

We must not omit here to mention, in contradiction to a long but ill founded belief, that Thames water alone would make good porter, that in this large brewery the water used is not from the Thames, but from the New-River.

The quantity of porter brewed in London annually, exceeds 1,200,000 barrels, of 36 gallons each.

Extract of a letter from one of the officers of the Philadelphia frigate to his friend in this city.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 24, 1803.

I mentioned in my last, under date of the 15 h, that in consequence of orders from the Bashaw, communicated to us on the evening of the 13th, we were on the following morning conducted to the castle. The object of this removal was to punish us by way of retaliation, for ill treatment which they say the Tripolitan officers, taken in the ship captured by the John Adams, received from capt. Rogers. The prime-minister, a few days previous, had written to captain Bainbridge, informing him that a letter had been received from the Tripolitan captain at Gibraltar, in which he complained of being ill treated by captain Rogers; and in consequence of this, by way of satisfaction, the prime minister requested capt. B. to write to and order commodore Preble to deliver up all the prisoners taken in that ship; in which case he should continue to be treated as heretofore; but should Capt. B. not comply he would be compelled to exercise retaliation upon us.—No exchange was proposed; but we were to deliver up seventy-eight prisoners to insure our not being ill treated. Captain Bainbridge declined compliance, and we were conducted to the castle. The change was indeed an unpleasant one, from a large commodious house to what they call a castle, which in fact is nothing less than a loathsome prison. We were placed in the same place with the ship's company. How well calculated the room was to contain such a number you may judge, when I tell you it was about 80 by 25 feet; how comfortable, when the only place to admit the air was at two holes in the ceiling, grated over. However, it was not intended that we should remain there any time, and was only done under the idea that we were to be frightened into a compliance with the prime minister's demand.

While we were there, Lisle, the Tripolitan admiral, *accidentally* passed that way, & was very much surprised to see us there. He came up to enquire the reason of our removal, and said that he understood a letter had been received, mentioning that the Tripolitan prisoners had been ill used. Capt. Bainbridge told him that it was an infamous falsehood; that the laws of the United States absolutely forbid any prisoner being treated ill, and that he knew captain Rogers had given no just cause of complaint; that if such a letter had been written, it was without foundation, and the writer had asserted a most malicious falsehood; that even supposing they had been treated ill, that could not justify their retaliating upon us; that it would not tend to produce a reconciliation; but would have a quite contrary effect; that we were within their power, and they might sacrifice the whole of us, but the United States had officers and men enough to send out. He said that the Bashaw was out of town, and would not return till evening, when he would see what could be done.

In the evening we were reconducted to our lodgings. Shortly after capt. Bainbridge received a note from the prime minister in which he affected to be entirely ignorant of our removal, until after it had taken place. He expressed his great surprise at hearing it; and to use his own phrase, "could not have felt more hurt if one of his own limbs had been taken off, or if one of his own family had been taken away;" and concluded with assuring us, we might rely upon our not being disturbed in that manner again. The Danish consul in company with the French consul, waited upon the prime minister the day we went to the castle, and assured us we need be under no apprehension of a second removal. We feel ourselves perfectly secure. I cannot say which was greatest, our contempt for a character so replete with duplicity, or our indignation at the prime minister, for supposing us so weak and credulous as to believe him unacquainted with our removal, until after we had gone. He and the admiral are both renegadoes: the former a Prussian the latter a Scotchman.

I mentioned in a former letter, that, when our ship was plundered, the Tripolitans carried off all our trunks and chests, so that we were left entirely without any change of clothing. The prime minister got as many of our clothes as he could collect, and offered them to capt. Bainbridge for 1200 dollars. Capt. B. did not purchase them; and a day or two ago the minister gave us permission to go to his house, and purchase whatever we wanted.—We only bought a few of the most necessary articles of clothing. We also purchased some books which were extremely acceptable, having been as great a rarity as clothes. They were sold far below their value.

(*Gaz. U. S.*)

Louisiana Treaty.—While the friends of the administration here are extoling the wisdom and profound policy of our government, displayed in the purchase of Louisiana, and the diplomatic skill of our ministers, ordinary and extraordinary, in managing the negociation, and while they are preparing to celebrate such transcendant talents by a grand national festival, it appears that the ministers themselves, Livingston and Monroe, are busily engaged in proving to the world that neither they nor the administration are entitled to any credit for whatever advantages may result from the acquisition of that country.

We have received information from the most authentic source, that in consequence of some jealousies which have arisen between those two gentlemen, each has been at great pains to prove that the other is entitled to no merit in the negociation, and that, in fact the exertions of both have been crowned with the most brilliant success.—The information came out in this manner. The friends of Mr. Livingston in Paris, who it seems are much more numerous than those of Mr. Monroe, on account of his superior hospitality and more gentlemanly deportment, refused to acknowledge Mr. Monroe's claim to the sole merit of negociating the treaty, and asserted on the contrary that the credit was principally, if not wholly, due to Mr. Livingston. To rebut this and strip Mr. Livingston of the honour which he claimed in the affair, Mr. Monroe published among his friends a letter which he received from Mr. Livingston before he reached Paris, in which Mr. L. expressed a hope that Mr. Monroe had brought intelligence that the United States *had taken possession of New Orleans*, as without such a measure negociation would be fruitless. Just at this crisis, however, affairs between England and France took such a turn that the French government found it impossible for them to retain the country and urged Mr. Livingston to accept it, which he did, and the negociation was finished before the arrival of Mr. Monroe.—It is unquestionably true that Mr. Livingston has been much disgusted with the parade which both the government and Mr. Monroe have made of their respective merits in this transaction. He expressed no little indignation at a slight put upon him in the president's message at the opening of the session of congress, in which a compliment is paid to the *ministers*, in the plural number, and which Mr. Livingston considered as a recognition of Mr. Monroe's claim. A number of very curious particulars relative to this subject have come to light in France, and will probably ere long reach this country. So solicitous is Mr. Livingston to prevent Monroe from sharing the honour, that at the public dinner given by the Americans in Paris, in honour of the treaty, it was expressly agreed beforehand that no mention should be made of the name of Monroe as connected with the treaty.

(*ibid.*)

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON PLEAS.

HARMAN vs. WALTERS.

This very important case this day received the decision of the Court.

The plaintiff, capt. Newman, was a passenger on board the ship Betsey, bound for the West-Indies, in the month of April, 1802; and, as we have already stated, by his exertions brought her into port, when deserted by the captain. The case having come to be tried before Lord Alvanley, and a special jury of merchants, at Guildhall, in the sittings after last term, the jury found, that after she had been deserted by the captain, the plaintiff had, at the request of the passengers and crew, taken on himself the management of the vessel; and that by his skill, industry, and exertions, she had been conveyed safe into Ramsgate; and, on this finding, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, 400l. damages.

Mr. Serjeant Cockell having on a former day applied for a rule to shew cause, why a nonsuit should not be entered in this case, the plaintiff having done no more than was incumbent on him as a passenger on board the vessel, which he was bound both from motives of humanity and from regard to his personal safety, to do every thing in his power to preserve.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd shewed cause against this rule. He apprehended that the findings of the jury, on which their verdict proceeded, afforded a sufficient answer to any argument which had been or could be adduced on the other side. This was not a mere question of salvage, but a claim for a compensation for uncommon services. The natural call on every person who might happen to be a passenger on board a ship, to give every assistance to the captain and crew in preserving the vessel, could not be denied. The present, however, was not a case of that kind; here the plaintiff had performed no common or ordinary service—he had not in this case been called on as a common passenger, to lend his assistance in pumping or hauling a rope. He had not merely assisted the captain with his advice in managing the vessel, but, after the captain had abandoned his charge, under the belief that the ship would immediately go to pieces; at a period of extreme danger, when the pilot was incapable of performing his duty, the plaintiff, at the request of the passengers and crew, departed from his private station on board the ship, and took on him the situation and responsibility of its commander. For his services and skill in this situation, the jury had found him entitled to 400l. The part of the rule which charged the damages as excessive, the court had refused; it would therefore be unnecessary for him to enter on that point. The argument of his learned brother seemed to be, that the plaintiff, having been on board the vessel at the time the accident happened, and not having volunteered his services from on shore, could not be entitled to any remuneration. That, however, passengers are not regarded in this light, but that they might perform services for which they would be entitled to compensation, he could shew from different cases, determined by Sir William Scott, in the Court of Admiralty. He particularly adduced the case of the ship Two Friends, captured by the French; the captain and crew, assisted by a passenger of the name of Miller, having risen on the captors, and retaken the vessel, Miller brought an action for salvage, and recovered. He quoted also the case for the ship Beaver. In both the claim of salvage was sustained, on the ground that the claimants greatly exceeded what was incumbent on them in the discharge of their duty. These cases, the learned Serjeant contended, were clearly in point. The distinction between a *rescue*, which was the case in the instance to which he had alluded, and preserving what had been given over as lost, which was the case now before the court, he was at a loss to figure. The captain of the Beaver had recovered his vessel after it had become the property of the French; the plaintiff by his skill and exertion had saved the Betsey, after she had been abandoned by her captain, and been esteemed the property of the devouring waves.

Mr. Serjeant Haywood followed on the same side.

Mr. Serjeant Cockell, Mr. Serjeant Bailie and Mr. Serjeant Best, all spoke in reply. The cases instanced by Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, they maintained, did not apply. In the case of Miller, he was found intitled to salvage equally with the Captain. Now, here, the Captain could have been intitled to no salvage. In the other case, of the Captain of the Beaver, the crew who assisted him were also found intitled to salvage, yet it was not contended that in the present case the crew had any claim, although it was obvious that unless they had executed the Plaintiff's orders, the vessel could not have been saved.

The argument of Mr. Serjeant Haywood went the length even of saying, that the crew were here intitled to salvage. How dangerous such a doctrine must be it was unnecessary to state; the legislature was so well aware of it, that it had declared, any contract or promise entered into by the captain with the seamen, during a storm, void and of no effect. It by no means found that where a person, in endeavouring to effectuate his own safety, kept by the ship, and she came into port, that he, in the event, should be intitled to salvage for the ship. As to the idea that the plaintiff might have effectuated his safety by taking himself to the long boat, that they disputed, and maintained that the crew would not have been intitled to allow him to carry it away. The plaintiff in this case had merely exerted himself for his own safety; if, in doing so, he had benefited another, he was not intitled to any remuneration or recompence on that account.

The court were clearly of opinion that in this instance, a very important and meritorious service had been performed by the plaintiff. He had gone beyond the duty incumbent on him, and had incurred a responsibility, for which, had he acted amiss, he might have been called upon to answer. On this ground he was undoubtedly intitled to a remuneration for his services—services to which the preservation of the ship could be alone attributed.—*Rule Discharged.*

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) May 5.

A letter from a gentleman of respectability at New-York, dated the 26th ult. mentions, that "the loss of the ship Mercury, captain Spooner, of this port, near Sandy Hook, may be justly chargeable to persons high in office, and who, in justice, ought to be accountable to the sufferers, in this and many other cases." The same letter represents captain Spooner's conduct as highly honorable and praise worthy, for his activity, judgment and perseverance, in the preservation of 260 hogsheads of molasses, of the Mercury's cargo.

Extract from the Protest of captain Charles Spooner, late master of the ship Mercury, recently stranded near Sandy Hook.

——— "Wherefore the said Charles Spooner doth, and I the said notary do, by these presents, most publicly and solemny protest, as well against the seas, gales of wind and bad weather, the said ship met with, as against all other matters and causes whatever whereby the loss aforesaid may have been sustained, and particularly against *the officers and government of the United States, the collector and officers of the customs of the port of New-York*, and against all and every other person and persons whom the same shall or may concern, for their NEGLIGENCE, in not having such requisite beacons, beacon lights, and other lights and signals at Sandy-Hook aforesaid, and taking other precautions for the prevention of vessels getting ashore there; and in consequence whereof the said vessel did get ashore, and was totally lost, and her cargo also considerably damaged and lost."

NEW-YORK, May 9.

We mentioned in the last number of the Mercantile Advertiser, that the ship Hardware, for this port, from Bristol, had been spoken on the 6th inst. and that she had papers on board to the 5th of April. We are happy to announce her safe arrival last evening: and we acknowledge our obligations to captain Burger and a valuable commercial friend, for London papers to the date above mentioned, from which the subjoined articles are copied.

Bonaparte, it is said in letters from Berlin, has demanded that Louis XVIII. (who resides at Warsaw) should be given up, as implicated in the late conspiracy, and the Prussian government has refused compliance. Other accounts state, that the first consul had only required that the papers of the exiled should be examined, and that he be confined in one of the Prussian fortresses, until the termination of the present war.

Price of Stocks at London on the 5th of April—3 per cent. consols, 56 1-2. *Consols for April*—56, 56 1-8, 56 1-2.

LONDON, March 29.

Yesterday Mr. Yorke stated the outlines of his plan for recruiting the army. Eight new regiments of infantry are to be raised, ten battalions added to existing regiments, 2000 added to the guards, and 5000 additional cavalry—in all 25,000 men. The recruiting for the army of reserve is to be suspended; and the bounties for the new levies not to exceed ten guineas, exclusive of levy money. He also proposed to bring over to this country 10,000 of the Irish militia, adding at the same time a similar number to that force.

March 30.—The blockading squadron has sailed from the Downs for the coast of France. Nothing new has appeared in that quarter. No account has yet been received of the stone expedition.

March 31.—The reports from Holland, (or rather the fabricated accounts) vary every day. It is now said there are lying at the Helder 160 transports and 170 gunboats, 2 frigates, and 2 brigs; and that the greatest exertions are making to embark military stores on board the transports. The French troops are said to be very numerous at the Helder and at Amsterdam.

An additional foreign force of 8000 men is likewise proposed by ministers in addition to a levy now going on in our American and West Indian possessions, which is estimated at 4000 men.

With respect to those counties which have not made up their quota of men for the army of reserve, it is intended to propose a pecuniary fine, proportioned to the number of men deficient.

April 2.—The Toulon fleet is stated to consist of 9 sail of the line, and 8 frigates and corvettes. About 2000 Genoese seamen are on board of it.

It is said that the French army of reserve, stationed in the environs of St. Omers, Arras, Amiens, Compeigne, &c. had received orders to advance to the coast.

It is reported that the Flushing flotilla is to join that of Boulogne, and it is stated that the enterprize was delayed, only waiting the accomplishment of this junction.

The embargo on all vessels is continued with great strictness along the Dutch and Flemish coasts. The fishermen of Ostend and Blankenburg, and every other port, are prohibited from putting to sea on any occasion. They are not even allowed to fish under the batteries.

Our Boulogne squadron, consisting of the Monarch and Illustrious, the Immortalite and Squirrel frigates, besides sloops and gun brigs, have returned to the Downs. They were forced off the French coast in a gale of wind. The stone vessels have also returned to the Downs.

Pichegru, it is stated, has been removed to the prison de la Force.

Pougnac, tempted by hopes of pardon, is stated to have given full information as to the objects and extent of the conspiracy. Gen. Valence, who served under gen. Dumourier in 1792, has, it is said, been, with many others, arrested in consequence.

Throughout the Belgic Provinces, the post-masters are forbidden to let post-horses to any person without a certificate from the police officer, and in every town or village, and even on the public roads, Gens d'Armes are placed to examine the passes of travellers, and to arrest all such as may be unprovided. Orders have been sent to Paris, to Italy, and different parts of Germany, for the arrest of persons implicated in the late conspiracy.

According to the return of the navy up to this time, it appears that we have in commission 100 sail of the line, 84 of 50 guns, 126 frigates, and 227 sloops, cutters, gunboats, &c.

April 5.—Yesterday a message was sent down to the Bank, and by them communicated to the stock exchange, that the chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland would be ready this day to have an interview with such gentlemen as might be desirous of contracting for an Irish loan; to state to them the amount of the sum wanted, and to settle the preliminaries of a bidding for an early day next week. This unexpected notice had the effect to lower the funds about five-eighths per cent. as it was thought that the loan for the service of the United Kingdoms would have been made in one contract. The piece-meal budget gives an alarm that the total will greatly exceed what was apprehended.

We understand that considerable distress has been felt in Ireland by the utter contempt into which the counterfeit silver has fallen. The tradesmen of Dublin have at length refused to accept of it in exchange for commodities, and as nothing but copper coin is now current, great confusion, and even some rioting, has taken place. The exigency demands the serious attention of wiser men than the present ministers.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the admiralty from Lord Nelson. A report has been since very current in the best informed circles, that the French fleet have made their escape from Toulon, and that his lordship's dispatches contained an account of this event. We do not think the report improbable, as we know, from unquestionable authority, that the Toulon fleet was ready for sea some time ago, and only waited for a favorable moment to elude the vigilance of our gallant commander in the Mediterranean. If they have actually sailed, Sicily, no doubt, is their destination, as the only thing which has hitherto prevented the French troops from entering Naples, has been an apprehension, that if they did so, the British would immediately take possession of that island. If the French should be able to land there a few thousand troops, they would find themselves under no restraint, and would respect the neutrality of Naples as little as they have lately done that of Germany.

A great quantity of ammunition, camp equipage, &c. has been sent off to different parts of the sea coast, within these two days, particularly saddles, straps, and other things of that description, fit for the conveyance of either military or any of the more helpless part of the inhabitants in case of invasion.

A Paris paper of the 24th says, "We are assured that the French government has seized a secret correspondence, which throws fresh light upon the horrible conspiracy formed by the enemies of the republic against the government and the person of the first consul. This correspondence consists of several original letters, written by a minister of England, accredited one of the German courts, and were addressed to a mercenary agent, whom he had sent to Paris to assist his designs. The English minister recommends it especially to his agent, to obtain a knowledge of the warlike plans of the French government; to employ all possible means to disorganize the armies, and to endeavor to corrupt the persons employed in the manufactory of gunpowder. There is reason to believe that this correspondence will soon be published.

May 10.

We have received, by the ship Jupiter, London papers to the evening of the 17th March, one day later than our former advices; and Lloyd's List and Prices Current to the 13th, inclusive.

The paper of the 17th, with the exception of the subsequent articles, is wholly uninteresting.

LONDON, March 17.

A letter has been received from Lisbon, of a late date, which contains the following intelligence of importance:

"The French Envoy has announced officially to his countrymen merchants here, that they need be under no apprehension of a rupture between this country and France; as he finally concluded on the 19th December, a separate treaty of neutrality. The price of it is understood to be 16 millions of francs; the Portuguese merchants having been called on by government for their advice how that sum may be most easily raised. I have good reasons to suppose a year is allowed to pay the money, by monthly instalments; which inclines me to think Bonaparte does not intend to drive this government to extremities. Since the arrival of the last packets, a report is current here, that Great Britain agrees to terms of neutrality with Spain & Portugal; but that, seeing they have been obliged to purchase them, requires some guarantee against further exactions & concessions. Possession of Madeira and Goa is demanded of Portugal. I have not heard what is asked of Spain. At all events, Mr. Addington appears to be under no apprehension of our being in any immediate danger here, as he positively altered the destination of transports which had been ordered to take British subjects and their property from hence."

A very heavy firing was heard yesterday evening at Dover. No intelligence had arrived during the course of yesterday from Boulogne: but the firing at night, is supposed by our Dover correspondent, to proceed from the enemy's batteries throwing shells at our ships becalmed near the shore. We rather think it proceeds from our vessels, which may be carrying into execution the plan we mentioned a few days ago relative to the sealing up the harbor of Boulogne.

BULLETIN.

Queen's House, March 17.

"His majesty is considerably recovered.—(Signed as usual.)

Price of Stocks, this day at 12 o'clock.

3 per cent. consols 57 1-8—account 57 3-8.

3 per cent. reduced 57 5-8—omnium 3-4 1.

The following letter from capt. Preble to the American consul at Cadiz, is obligingly furnished us by the latter for publication in the Mercantile Advertiser:

"Malta, 20th January, 1804.

"On the 23d ultimo, I captured off Tripoli some of the Bashaw's principal officers, a number of his soldiers, thirty young women and twelve black men.

(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE."

May 11.

Our London papers by the Juliana, though extending to the evening of the 27th March, contain very few articles of a political nature, worth transcribing.

The Juliana spoke the ship Harmonie, for this port, on Sunday, and was informed that she had papers on board to the 5th ult. but that nothing important had occurred.

Our shipping lists are to the 10th March—and afford a small addition to our marine department.

LONDON, March 19.

Complaints have been made by the French and Spanish ministers at Constantinople of the conduct of the governor of Alexandria, who is accused of having permitted the consuls of all the foreign powers to be openly insulted by the soldiery under his command.

The French government have not only required of Naples, the cession of three fortresses and their harbours, but also demanded of his Sicilian majesty several ships of war. The king, it is said, has given a positive refusal, and the French government have made some strong representations in reply.

An expedition is fitting out in the port of Leghorn, where all the merchant ships have been put in a state of requisition for the conveyance of the troops.

An alliance between Naples and Russia is said to be on the tapis; in consequence of which, the French army in the territory of the former, is immediately to receive a considerable reinforcement.

The Dutch troops in North Holland are marching towards the Helder, for the purpose of embarking in the expedition against England, which it is said will be conducted by Bonaparte in person.

March 22.

Government, it is supposed, expect that some attempt will be speedily made by the enemy. In the north of England orders have been distributed to every housekeeper, specifying the places of rendezvous in the event of an invasion in that quarter, for such inhabitants who are desirous of being removed, but who are unable to remove themselves. Each person is to provide himself with three days provision, and utensils for cooking; besides which, and beds and blankets, no other description of property will be allowed to be put in the carriages appropriated for the removal of the inhabitants.

March 24.

The restoration of his majesty's health has been officially confirmed by the discontinuance of the bulletins.

March 26.

According to report, a Dutch squadron of six brigs, laden with troops, has put into the Danish harbor of Bergen, and is watched by the Amethyst frigate, in order to prevent any attack on the north of Scotland. The Danish government is said to have protested against this inroad on their neutrality.

March 27.

Prices of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock.

Consols for money, 56 1-2, 58.—Ditto for April 56 3-4.—Old 5 per cent. 89 3-4 7-8.

Our letters from the coast confirm what we announced yesterday, that the enemy's flotilla from Boulogne had been forced, by the violence of the weather, to seek shelter in port. It is now pretty well ascertained that the invasion must be attempted in fine weather—the flotilla being unable to stand against a rough sea.

PARIS, March 10.

All the ministers of the republic in foreign countries, have received, with the description, orders to claim the arrest of every conspirator, who might have escaped from France, and is supposed to reside in the respective states where they represent the First Consul.

Last Wednesday, the American minister, Livingston, gave a most splendid ball in honor of the discovery of the conspiracy against the First Consul. The whole diplomatic corps, with the exception of the Neapolitan minister and the Russian charge d'affaires, were present.

Some of our papers, state that the act of accusation against Moreau contains eighteen different charges, upon each of which, he is to be tried separately. So much ceremony will not be used towards Pichegru and Georges, and his other accomplices. Their names being upon the list of emigrants, they required only to be known again to be sentenced to death.

Lucien Bonaparte, after his return from Italy, had long conferences with Bonaparte and Talleyrand. Among other services he had done France, he has discovered a plan of the king of Sardinia, to throw himself entirely into the arms of the English. This and other circumstances will cause some great and unexpected changes in Italy; but the report of the First Consul having demanded from the Pope, that the king of Sardinia should be given up to Gen. St. Cyr, is hitherto without foundation.

JERSEY, March 27.

Considerable alarm was excited here on Friday last. Signals were made for an enemy's fleet, about 2 o'clock; thirteen gun-boats were so near Granville Bay, that their hulls could be perceived from the lowest part of the shore, without the help of glasses. They were in sight for some hours, and appeared to be sailing in the direction of Granville. At night, the Mercury frigate, Captain Bouverie, came from Bantry Bay, and made chace. On Saturday night, a very heavy cannonade was heard on the French coast, supposed to be the frigate engaging the gun vessels. On Sunday night, a very heavy firing was again heard: scarce a day passes but what signals are made for convoys or vessels passing along the French coast. There appears to be a great want of light vessels on this station, to intercept them: had there been a few gun brigs or cutters in Granville Bay on Friday, they could easily have got up with the French ships, as they were in sight several hours. It is true that sometimes a gun brig or two comes to Granville Bay, from Guernsey, but in general, there is nothing here to intercept the enemy's ships.

NORFOLK, May 15.

It is currently reported, that WILSON CARRY NICHOLAS, Esq. of Albemarle county, (senator) is appointed Collector in this place in the room of Wm. Davies, Esq. resigned.

Wanted,

FOR THE USE OF THE

BANK OF VIRGINIA,

A HOUSE as nearly adapted to the purpose as can be obtained; for which a liberal rent will be stipulated, and for a reasonable term of a few years. Propositions will be received by the Commissioners for this city.

E. CARRINGTON, Chairman.

Richmond, May 17th, 1804. 3.

To the Public.

THE subscriber deeply laments the necessity under which he is placed of vindicating his character from certain charges, which have been maliciously intended to blast his reputation as a man, and his credit as a merchant. He is aware that appeals of this sort are often regarded with indifference by the majority of the community: but he flatters himself that all those who may have imbibed a prejudice against him from the aspersions of his enemies, will suspend their final judgement until they have perused the following statement and evidence.

A suit is now depending in the High Court of Chancery between Zacharias Taliaferro and the subscriber. The nature and merits of the suit are not important on the present occasion; nor would it be proper to anticipate a judicial investigation. An affidavit was made before the commissioner to whom the accounts were referred, by a certain George P. King, (late private secretary to Henry Banks, Esq. who is attorney for the said Zacharias Taliaferro) which follows in these words:

"The affidavit of George P. King, taken in the commissioner's office, this first day of March, 1804.—Said King having been duly sworn, deposeth and saith, That he did, on the 29th day of February last, examine the inspectors' books of West-Hill Ware-house in Petersburg, in presence of, and jointly with, Wood Tucker, inspector at that Ware-house, and found no Tobacco entered on those books, answering to the description which now followeth, in any of the years 1796, 1797, 1798, or 1799:

No.	784,	1470	122	1348
	785,	1550	120	1430
	1313,	1600	120	1480
	1314,	1600	120	1480

—5738 in all.

He farther saith, that he examined the inspectors' books at West-Brook Ware-house in Petersburg, on the 29th of February last, and found entered thereon as follows: Ro. Reaves, No. 1213, 1576 152 —inspected the 4th day of December 1798, and the Note delivered to Ro. Reaves.

Elizabeth L. Wills, Nottoway, No. 978, 1670 158 1512, inspected the 4th day of January 1799, and the Note delivered to W. Wills.

And that the said books of the inspectors shew, that both of these Hhds. were shipped by David Anderson on the 8th day of August 1799. He also saith, that in presence and jointly with the inspector at the Ware-house called Robert Bolling's, in the town of Petersburg, he examined the inspectors' books at that Ware-house, and found entered on those books Tobacco of the following description—viz:

Willis Wills, Amherst, No. 367, 1591 160 1431—Willis Wills, Amherst, No. 369, 1281 158 1123.—The Notes delivered William Wills—inspected on the 15th day of November 1798, and shipped by David Anderson on the 6th day of August 1799."

To this affidavit a certificate was annexed in the following words:

"I do hereby certify, That the Tobacco described below was not received at West Hill Ware-house in any of the years 1796, 1797, 1798, or 1799:

No.	784,	1470	122	1348
	785,	1550	120	1430
	1313,	1600	120	1480
	1314,	1600	120	1480

"Given under my hand this 29th day of February, 1804.

"WOOD TUCKER,

Inspector at W. H. W. House."

It was the evident object of this affidavit to establish two charges against the subscriber; either of which would affix an indelible stigma on his character. The first charge is, that the subscriber had given himself a credit on the books of the partnership for the four Hhds. of Tobacco mentioned in the first part of King's affidavit, when, in fact, no such Tobacco had been received at the Ware-house. The second charge is, that the subscriber had improperly credited himself with four other Hhds. which were shipped by David Anderson.

In order to refute the first charge, the subscriber will only call the attention of the public to the following affidavit of Mr. Wood Tucker, who is an inspector at West Hill Ware-house, in the town of Petersburg.

"The affidavit of Wood Tucker, who is now & was one of the inspectors of Tobacco at West-Hill Warehouse in the town of Petesburg in the years 1798 and 1799, taken at the tavern of Edward Powell, in the town of Petersburg, this 12th day of May 1804, who saith, "That the following four Hhds. of Tobacco were inspected at the said Ware-house at the dates annexed to the following list of said four Hhds. of Tobacco, viz:

Abraham Green,	no. 784	1470	122	1348	Nov. 19, 1798
Do.	785	1550	120	1430	
Do.	1313	1600	120	1480	Dec. 8, 1798
Do.	1314	1600	120	1480	
				5738	

He also saith that the notes of the same four hogsheads of tobacco was delivered to Willis Wills, by order of the said Abraham Green.—He also saith that he has not the least recollection of having been applied to by Go. P. King, or any other person, upon the subject of the above tobacco; and that he never gave any certificate of the now existence of the said four hogsheads of tobacco.

WOOD TUCKER.

Sworn to before me, the day and year first above written, at Petersburg.

GREGORY JOHNSON, Alderman.

It appears then, by the above affidavit in direct contradiction to what has been alledged by King, that said Tobacco *was inspected* at the warehouse. With respect to the certificate, which was annexed to King's affidavit, and which is most explicitly and unequivocally disavowed by Mr. Tucker, the subscriber thinks himself justified in saying that it is a *palpable forgery*, intended to gratify the motive or promote the interests of his enemies. To whom this dishonorable act is to be ascribed, the subscriber does not undertake to say; but he leaves the public to make their own inferences from the foregoing statement.

The following affidavit of David Anderson will fully explain the second charge made against the subscriber.

The affidavit of David Anderson, of lawful age, taken at the tavern of Edward Powell in the town of Petersburg, this 12th day of May, 1804, who saith that on or about the 10th day of April, 1799, he received from Laurence H. Wills, of Richmond, notes and an order for the nine following hogsheads of tobacco, viz.

West Hill, no.	784	122	1348	Notes.
	785	120	1430	
	1313	120	1480	
	1314	120	1480	
R. Bolling's,	367	160	1431	
	369	158	1123	
West Brook,	978	158	1512	
	1213	152	1414	
	1386	143	1317	Order.

He farther saith that on or about the 7th day of August, 1799, he did ship the same nine hogsheads of tobacco, to Johnson & Richardson, of Norfolk, by the directions of the said L. H. Wills, for and on his own account and benefit, who paid him £3 17 2 the shipping charges on the same. DAVID ANDERSON.

Sworn to before me, the day and year first above written, at Petersburg.

GREGORY JOHNSON, Alderman.

It is true the Tobacco was shipped by David Anderson, but it was shipped by him as *agent* for the subscriber. Although King does not absolutely assert that the Tobacco was David Anderson's, yet his affidavit could have been intended to produce no other impression; since, if Mr. Anderson acted only as *agent*, a shipment made by him was, in fact, a shipment made by the subscriber. Mr. Anderson's evidence, however, places this subject beyond all dispute.

Upon these facts the subscriber commits himself to the candor of the public, trusting that he has removed every shade of suspicion which industrious malice may have thrown upon his character.

WILLIS WILLS.

☞ If any person should doubt the authenticity of the affidavit of Messrs. Tucker and Anderson, they may be fully satisfied by applying to the accomping room of E. W. Hobson, Esq. where the originals are deposited.

W. W.

To whom it may concern.

HAVING entered into bufinefs in the city of New York, and intending to make it the place of my permanent refidence, I have thought proper to make and conftitute *Henry Banks*, Efq. Attorney at Law, refiding in the city of Richmond, agent and attorney in fact, to do, perform, fettle and compromife, all matters of account, contract or difpute, if any fuch there may be, with any perfon or perfons in this commonwealth; which fhall be as full effectual and binding upon me, as if the fame fhould be done and tranfacted by myfelf.

Richard Smyth.

May 10th, 1804. ep4w

To be disposed of,

BY public fale, at Mrs. Buckner's Tavern, in the town of Manchefter, on Monday the 30th day of this prefent month, at the hour of four o'clock precifely, one hundred and feventy-eight 43-160th Acres well timbered

LAND,

adjoining the Lands of Mr. David Rofs, called and known by the name of the Falls Plantation. To houfe-builders, and others, ufing pine and oak timbers, this Land muft certainly be an object. The terms will be made fuitable to intending purchafers, and declared at the time of fale. For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. Benjamin Hatcher, Manchefter, or to Mr. Thomas Wilfon, Richmond. JAMES STRANGE.

Petersburg, May 15th, 1804. eptdf.

To Let,

A HOUSE in the city of Richmond, on the Weft fide of the Market Bridge, and back of the houfe occupied by Mr. Jofeph Jofeph and Mr. John Miller as dry good ftores. Said houfe is conftructed for the reception of two fmall families, and neatly finifhed. For terms apply to the faid John Miller; but if any perfon fhould think it neceffary to fee the fubfcriber, he refides at his plantation three miles above Gregory's Tavern, upper end of Henrico county. JOHN WALKER.

May 17th, 1804. 3t

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 10th, 1804.

BETWEEN

James Henderson and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderson and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

AND

Sarah Shields, administratrix of John Shields, and Eleazar Buchus, Defendants.

THE defendant Sarah Shields, not having entered her appearance and given fecurity according to the act of aflembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court, that fhe is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the firft day of the next September term, and anfwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome newfpaper in the city of Richmond for two months fucceffively, and poited at the front door of the Capitol in the faid city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 5th day of March, 1804.

BETWEEN

Peter Gordon, James Stephenfon, jun as truftee for the faid Peter Gordon; Jofeph Riddle and Company, and John Shackleford, truftee for the faid Jofeph Riddle and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Field and Henry Field, Defendants.

THE defendant John Field, not having entered his appearance and given fecurity according to the act of aflembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counfel, it is ordered, that the faid defendant do appear here on the firft day of the next September term, and anfwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome newfpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months fucceffively, and poited at the front of the Capitol in the faid city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Gun-ſtocks.

THE subscriber will receive propoſals until the 15th of Auguſt next, for furniſhing at the public manufactory of arms, any number of muſket-ſtocks (of good black walnut wood) not exceeding fifteen thouſand. All the trees for which, to be felled in the latter end of the enſuing fall; and the delivery of the ſtocks to commence in the courſe of the next winter.

John Clarke.

April 27, 1804. *aumt17 Au.*

Postscript.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, to the editor of the Morning Chronicle, dated Savannah, April 27.

"This city for several days past has been in as great consternation and uproar, as is possible for you to conceive.—The circumstance that gave rise to it has been the misconduct of Jabez Bowen, one of the judges of the superior court of this city. In his charge to the grand jury, he recommended the emancipation of the blacks, and went so far as to say, that if the legislature will not do it, he would head them himself, and assist in cutting the throats of the white inhabitants. The grand jury protested against such alarming conduct, on which the judge committed them to jail. This circumstance roused the indignation of the citizens—a meeting was immediately called, and such measures adopted as to relieve the grand jury. The uniform companies were ordered out, and in the evening judge Bowen was seized and put into prison. Had it not been for the military, he would have been torn to pieces; for every one, without an exception, was exasperated at him."

4489 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins,
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

Ladies' Fashionable Wigs and Frizzetts,

MADE in the latest London and Paris fashions, in an elegant and superb style, by Mrs. McKinnon, from London.

Ladies in the country will be accommodated by writing their fancy, for any particular fashion or pattern, having always the latest fashions from Europe, by directing to her shop next door to the Swan Tavern, and opposite the store of Mr. McKim. Ladies who apply soon may be accommodated, as Mrs. McKinnon proposes but a short stay.

April 27th, 1804. 1m.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

			Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,		20,000
1	do.		10,000
1	do.		5,000
5	do.	of 1,000 make	5,000
6	do.	of 500 ——	3,000
10	do.	of 200 ——	2,000
20	do.	of 100 ——	2,000
100	do.	of 50 ——	5,000
250	do.	of 30 ——	7,500
420	do.	of 25 ——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20 ——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15 ——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,		250
1	do.	after 2,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,		150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.		
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,		150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

The business heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the first of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be resident of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

Run away

FROM the subscriber, living in Amherst county, near Loving's Gap, a Negro man, by the name of TANDY, about 30 years of age, of middle size, and black complexion.—He took with him a variety of wearing apparel, amongst which, was a black broad cloth coat, a black silk waistcoat and buff cassimere breeches. I expect he will endeavor to pass as a free man; for four years ago he ran away and stole the papers of Burwell Jackson, a free Mulatto man, by trade a blacksmith, and endeavored to pass under them, which papers, I believe he still has.—Whoever will deliver the said fellow to me, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS—or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, TWENTY DOLLARS.

April 27, 1804. 4w JAMES WRIGHT.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

A CARD.

THE rational amusement, and the utility derivable from well conducted Magazines, will hardly be controverted. Accordingly there are few countries in which they are not numerous and well received.—And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct when he says, that NOT ONE is published in the respectable and scientific state of Virginia.

He designs to publish a MAGAZINE, principally, if not altogether, of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support from his Fellow Citizens; in which case, he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons and somewhat advantageous to himself. The prospectus of the work will, in a short time be published.

JOHN DIXON.

Richmond, May 3d, 1804.

For Sale,

That Valuable Estate,

Lying in the county of Gloucester, known by the name of

BOXLEY-HILL,

CONTAINING 774 acres, situated in the fertile neighbourhood of Cheese-cake, on the Piankitank. The improvements are a good Dwelling-House, (52 feet long) Kitchen, Dairy, Meat-House, Stable, and Granary (46 feet long) with a ten foot Shed, and extensive Kitchen Garden well supplied with every thing useful in a family, and an excellent Apple and Peach Orchard of the most choice selections. The soil is of an excellent texture, and is particularly adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. The site on which the house stands is acknowledged to be one of the most healthy situations in the lower country, and has all the advantages that can be derived from a situation not distant farther than one mile from the tide water.

Also for sale, a valuable Grist Mill, in the neighbourhood of Gloucester court-house, upon one of the best streams in the lower part of this state, with two pair of stones, and a bolting chest. I deem it unnecessary to particularise all the advantages of this Mill situation, as the person wishing to purchase, will view the premises.

Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

James Baytop.

Gloucester county, April 20, 1804. 4w

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the subscriber is prepared with an excellent SEINE, which will be employed the whole of this season, at the well known Shad and Herring Fishery at Varina, twelve miles below Richmond. The road that leads to this Fishery is plainer and better, than the road leading to any other Fishery on James river below this city. His prices for fish will be as follow; thirty-three shillings and four pence per hundred for shad, or six pence a peace for a smaller quantity. For Herrings, twenty shillings per thousand. He will keep a regular supply of salt and barrels for the accommodation of those that may be disposed to purchase fish by the quantity.

Moses Bates.

Henrico, March 20th, 1804. tf.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the subscriber by Philip Taliaferro, dec. of the county of Gloucester, for the payment of certain debts therein specified, will be sold on Friday the 25th day of May next, for ready money, on the premises, an undivided three fourths of

A Tract of Land,

called Etrix-Banks, the whole of which tract is four hundred acres, lying on York-River, in the county of Gloucester beautifully situated, subject to the claim of Mrs. E. Taliaferro.

WM. JONES, Trustee.

April 20, 1804

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same I purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th April, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A further description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 13th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. tf.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this office.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandize against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Secry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ——, do hereby empower ——, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as shall appear most advisable.

To be subscribed by two witnesses.

April 24. ep12J.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wishing to employ his capital in another way, proposes to sell, at Public Vendue, on the 23d day of May next, at the Eagle Tavern, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. the following well situated and valuable PROPERTY, within this city—viz:

FIVE LOTS, between the basin of the Canal and James river—on one of these, is a good two story dwelling house, offices and garden. On another, there is a dwelling house, offices and garden, of equal value—On another, there is a smaller dwelling house and garden—The two other Lots are finely situated on the South East side of the Hay-Market Square, upon one of which there is a good lumber house.

Also, that very commodious, finely situated, two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a square of four Lots, (more eligible in point of situation perhaps, than any other in the city) and completely arranged offices, on which the subscriber now resides.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is wished that those who are disposed to purchase, will previously examine the premises. The last described *Square*, will be found worthy of particular attention, since there is not another *entire* square, perhaps, to be purchased on any terms.

It is well known that property in Richmond becomes daily, more and more valuable. The rapid increase of commerce and population, the great and increasing advantages of the Canal, and the establishment of a Bank, with many other public institutions, justify the opinion, that property thus situated will continue to advance in price.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of five instalments—the first falling due six months after the day of sale, and the others to succeed at an interval of six months from each other.

Should it be agreeable for purchasers to make prompt payment, a liberal discount will be made, as it is an object to obtain shares in the Bank.

D. M. Randolph.

Richmond, 20th March, 1804. 1awtds.

Influenced by peculiar considerations, the proprietor begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has declined making sales of his property at vendue, as above had been proposed.

D. M RANDOLPH.

May 9, 1804.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
John Raines, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June Court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly: and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, *com. D. C.*

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 12awtf.